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the base, rooting below. The perfect form is large, pileus fleshy 7-8 inches across, ochraceous with a brown and very decided umbo, rugose, excessively glutinous, cartilaginous and elastic; lamellæ sometimes edged with brown, adnate, forked, white, distant, thick, ventricose; stipe 7-9 inches high, cartilaginous, stuffed then hollow, reddish inside, twisted, splits with ease longitudinally, more or less furfuraceous, striate at the apex, reddish brown at the base, pallid above, moist, attenuated at the apex, enlarged at the base, rooting deeply; spores .00040X.00052 in., white. I have never met with more than six of these plants that combined all the botanical characteristics.

In the early part of July I found for the first time in the woods near Catonsville, Baltimore County, *A. (Clitopilus) orcella*, Bull. This is a very delicate fungus in appearance. The size varies in different localities. The pileus is usually from one to two inches across, white to cream-color, sticky in wet weather, dry and kid-like in dry weather, irregularly lobed, margin smooth and undulated, at first incurved, lamellæ close, forked, adnate or sub-decurrent, the lengthened ones taper and terminate on the stipe, delicate salmon color; stipe short, solid, enlarged at the base, at first central, but as the fungus seems to grow more rapidly on one side than on the other it often becomes eccentric and is twisted laterally near the base; spores .00022X.00048 in., salmon colored.

In August I found this Agaric in Carroll County, measuring 3½ inches across the pileus and growing in decided rings. In September I again met with it on the Blue Ridge Mountains, growing in large rings, but generally small. Some plants had a powerful odor of new meal, others were not marked by any peculiar odor, but all tasted strongly of cucumbers. At first sight one might mistake it for *Lactarius piperatus*, Fr., but upon examination the absence of milk with other botanical characters render its recognition conclusive. Once recognized it is impossible to mistake it afterwards. It is edible, and if eaten as soon as gathered it makes a desirable dish to those who love mushrooms.

*Coprinus micaceus*, Fr., growing in large cæspitose bunches took possession of the roots of an old *Morus alba* tree about fifteen miles from Baltimore. I remarked that in every section of the State, wherever I found it, it came profusely. In August I met with it in Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Alleghany Counties. In every instance growing either at the roots or in the crevices of the bark of the *Morus alba*. The bark of this tree seems to form a favorite nidus. In Carroll County, the trunk of one tree was adorned at intervals with bunches of this delicate little fungus. The trunk of another tree looked like a dark-brown column wreathed with fungi; the pilei glittering with granules. One could scarcely realize that this beautiful wreath-like design was one of nature's freaks. The spores are black with an oblique apiculus, .0003X.00028 in.—MARY E. BANNING.

**Recent Publications.**—TRIMEN'S JOURNAL OF BOTANY, February.—The original articles are as follows: Conclusion of Mr. Richard Spruce's Musci Præteriti; Notes on Abbott's Herbarium, by R. A.

Pryor; A new Hong-Kong Melastomacea (*Otanthera Fordii*) by H. F. Hance; Notes on Shropshire Plants, by W. Beckwith; Third Suppl. to Ferns recorded in Grisebach's 'Flora of the British West Indies,' by G. S. Jenman. Among short notes are recorded several new stations for British plants. Among the Proceedings of the Linnean Society appears a short notice of Dr. Master's "Conifers of Japan," and Mr. Benthams classification of the *Orchidæ*.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, March.—Dr. Asa Gray gives one of his very satisfactory reviews of Mr. Darwin's last work, "The Power of Movement in Plants." It is one of those reviews that are too long to re publish entire and too good to be mutilated. The book is one that every botanist should read and the wonderful powers of the seedling root tip are totally unexpected. As Mr. Darwin says in conclusion: "It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the tip of the radicle thus endowed, and having the power of directing the movements of the adjoining parts, acts like the brain of one of the lower animals." Dr. Goodale follows with several notes, the longest being a notice of Baron Ferd von Muller's *Eucalyptographia*.

TORREY BULLETIN, March.—Mr E. L. Greene emends the genus *Fendlera* so as to admit a new species which he names *F. Utahensis*. It is the same plant that Mr. Watson named *Whipplea Utahensis*, but Mr. Greene after careful study of fresh material feels confident it is a *Fendlera*. Messrs. Ellis and Harkness describe several new Fungi, chiefly from New Jersey. Mr. G. Guttenberg has some notes on the Flora of Presque Isle, Pa.

THE VEGETATION OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION, by Asa Gray and Sir J. D. Hooker.—We can but notice the receipt of this pamphlet, and promise a review in a subsequent GAZETTE.

CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN POLYPETALÆ, by Harry N. Patterson.—Mr. Patterson has compiled this list principally from Mr. Watson's Bibliographical Index. It makes 20 closely printed pages, with three columns to the page. Being a professional printer, of course the typographical work is all that could be asked. For terms see advertisement.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAVENPORT ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, Vol. II, Part II and Vol. III, Part I.—These volumes reflect great credit upon the State, and the very enterprising academy that publishes them. So long as Dr. Parry is an active member, we may expect Botany to be well represented and so it is, with two of the ten plates being figures of *Lilium Parryi*, Watson.

A NEW WORK ON AMERICAN FERNS.—Mr. Lucien M. Underwood has prepared a book on our native Ferns. It is intended as a manual for self instruction and its methods are similar to those adopted in the study of Flowering Plants. The price of the book is but one dollar. Address L. M. Underwood, Bloomington, Illinois.